

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 25.74
On Demand 25.71-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

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July 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 81
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MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

一拜禮 號三廿月七年庚

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

ANOTHER RAID ON ENGLAND.

WARM RECEPTION GIVEN TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

Bombs Dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich.

London, July 22, 2.30 p.m.
Gun-firing in London this morning caused rumours of an air raid, but apparently it was only a warning.
An Isle of Thanet correspondent reports that at 8.30 this morning sirens were sounded in a number of towns on the Thanet Coast, and that British aeroplanes were seen in the air. A squadron thereof proceeded to the point whence firing was afterwards heard, while a squadron of battleplanes soon afterwards went in the same direction. The signal "All clear" was given at 9.20 o'clock.

Raiders' Formation Broken Up.

London, July 22, 3.55 p.m.
A British official message states—A squadron of between fifteen and twenty-one aeroplanes approached Felixstowe and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morning and dropped some bombs, but heavy anti-aircraft fire caused the formation to split, a part returning overseas and a part proceeding southwards to the Essex Coast.

The raiders were constantly engaged with gun fire and they proceeded homeward without dropping any more bombs.

Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders out to sea, heavily engaging them, but visibility was low and observation difficult.

Eight people were killed and twenty-five injured at Felixstowe and Harwich.

One Machine Brought Down.

London, July 22, 9.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the air raid casualties are now eleven killed and twenty-six injured.

The damage is insignificant.

A flying Corps patrol engaged the raiders on returning to Belgium and brought down one at sea near the coast.

Air Battle in Essex.

London, July 22.
An air battle of an hour's duration took place over Essex this morning.

Seven German aeroplanes appeared at 8.30 from the south-east, proceeding in a westerly direction. British aeroplanes compelled them to turn seaward and the rattle of machine guns and bursting shells was heard as the raiders came over.

Three British aeroplanes surrounded a German and drove her westward. All four disappeared in the haze.

Other British aeroplanes chased the Germans to the east at a great height, and soon all disappeared.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Its Causes and Some Remedies.

London, July 22.
The Report is published of the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest, announced in a speech by Mr. Lloyd George which was published on May 23.

Mr. Barnes, summarizing the reports of eight District Commissioners, says they show a strong feeling of patriotism among employers and employees, who are determined to help the State in the present crisis. Feelings of a revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the workmen; on the contrary, the majority are sensible of the national difficulties.

All the Commissioners emphasize that the leading cause of unrest is the increased cost of living, the unequal distribution of food and the belief in profiteering. The operation of the Munitions of War Act has undoubtedly been a serious cause, particularly in the restriction on the workman in selecting his sphere of labour, while changes of working conditions, especially the introduction of female labour, have been made without consultation of the workpeople.

The causes of unrest which are local and not universal include inadequate housing, liquor restrictions and industrial fatigues. There is also a prevailing feeling that pledges are no longer observed as before the war, and there is woeful uncertainty as regards the industrial future.

The Commissioners recommend, *inter alia*:—Firstly, the immediate reduction of food prices, the Government to some extent bearing the increased price of food, and a better system of distribution; secondly, that labour shall participate in the affairs of the community as partners rather than as servants; thirdly, closer contact between employer and employee; fourthly, that a larger discretion be granted to Pension Committees in the treatment of discharged soldiers; fifthly, that agricultural wages in the western area be raised to 25/- weekly; and, sixthly, that coloured labour should not be employed at the ports.

Mr. CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

An Appeal for Comradeship.

London, July 22.
Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, briefly touched upon his immense responsibilities early in the war, and concluded by saying that this is no time for party politics, still less for personal feuds. Comradeship and co-operation among all parties and classes were essential when Britain was bearing the burden as the centre of a league of nations.

CORN PRODUCTION BILL.

London, July 22.
The opposition to the Corn Production Bill centres round the demand by a section of Members of Parliament that the minimum wage be fixed at 30/- instead of 25/-.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

An Appeal to Support the Government.

London, July 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Kerensky, in a message sent to Helsingfors and other ports, says the disturbances in Petrograd, organised by German agents, have been suppressed, and arrests are proceeding. He appeals to all to rally to the Government.

Strong Action by M. Kerensky.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says M. Kerensky, in an Order to the Army and Navy, reviews the revolt at Kronstadt and the sedition in the Baltic Fleet, which led to the outbreak in Petrograd and obliged the arrest of a detachment from the Baltic Fleet in Petrograd. M. Kerensky therefore orders the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet, the selection of a new Committee and the despatch to Petrograd, for trial, of all suspects in the Fleet. If the Order is not executed, then the Kronstadt detachments and the crews of the battleships *Petrovskiy*, *Republik* and *Slava*, which disgraced themselves, will be branded as traitors and will be rigorously treated.

A Democratic Republic?

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Friday, says that Ministers, till the early morning, discussed the immediate proclaiming of Russia as a Democratic Republic, but final decision was postponed till the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have pronounced their opinion.

General Korniloff's Appointment.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says General Korniloff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South-Western Front in succession to General Goutor.

Off to the Front.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, says M. Kerensky has again started for the front.

Baltic Fleet Deputation Released.

London, July 22.
A Petrograd message states that a deputation from the Baltic Fleet was released last night, at the instance of the Central Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

The Nation First.

London, July 22.
A Russian wireless official message states:—The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to the Army saying:—"Three weeks ago, in accordance with the War Minister's order, the strike on the South-Western Front took the offensive with a mighty and revolutionary impulse, taking 36,000 prisoners. The names of the Revolution. These heroic fighters, although threatened at the front by German bayonets and at the rear by a treacherous mutiny, held their honour and the Fatherland's existence, together with the success of the Revolution, more precious than their lives. The nation's forces suppressed the mutiny in the interior, but the Revolution is still in great danger, the external enemy having gathered strength and assumed an offensive, which is cunningly coupled with the traitorous blow in the rear. The soldiers go forward heedless of the odds, to save the freedom of the Fatherland."

Crisis Nearly Over.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government crisis is nearly over. The Socialist Ministers, in agreement with the Executive Committee, have issued an ultimatum demanding immediately the proclamation of the Republic; the abolition of all class divisions, ranks, badges, medals; the reform of the land, financial and economic systems; firm measures against the counter-revolution; and the dismissal of all unfaithful Generals. The resignation of Prince Lvoff is due to the disagreement of the Socialists on the question of land reform.

Disorders Denounced.

London, July 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the General Staff at the Rumanian Front has telegraphed to M. Kerensky and the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, denouncing the disorders in Petrograd as treason to the Revolution and the Army, also demanding the most stringent measures, including an armed force against the rebels, and declaring its readiness to support the Government and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in every way, and to employ armed force if necessary.

Disloyal Regiment Surrenders.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on July 21, states that the First Machine-Gun Regiment has surrendered its guns and rifles.

Prince Lvoff not only disagreed with his colleagues as regards land reform, which he considered would prove ruinous to Russia, but opposed the immediate proclamation of the Republic and contended that the Constituent Assembly was the proper body to decide these. He also disapproved of the dissolution of the Duma Council and that the policy of the whole Government must be guided by the All-Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Congress decisions.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Operations Favour British.

London, July 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrol encounters last night to the north-west of St. Quentin and the south of Lens resulted in our favour.

We slightly advanced our line to the south-east of Monchy-lez-Paux.

Hostile artillery is active at Lens, Arras, and on the coast.

A Powerful German Attack.

London, July 22.
A French communiqué states:—There has been a violent enemy bombardment with heavy shells on the Alsace front, from Chèvigny spur to the south of Corbény. It was most intense from Hurbise, as far as the east of Craonne.

The Germans at daybreak powerfully attacked on this front with fresh troops brought up on the previous evening.

Between Hurbise and Casemates plateau, hostile waves of assault were shattered by fire and thrown back on their own trenches, being unable to reach our lines.

Our heavy batteries dispersed enemy masses to the south of the Alsace with severe losses. Simultaneously, our masses brilliantly repelled violent attacks on the Casemates and Calvaire plateaux. The artillery duel continues with redoubled intensity along the whole region.

The enemy was most active during the night on both banks of the Meuse.

There was an artillery duel of a most lively character in the regions of Avocourt, Bagn Vaux and the whole of the St. Mihiel sector.

The Germans attacked at two points north of Bagn Vaux. After a sharp fight, in which the enemy suffered serious losses, we completely drove them out of some of the elements in which they had gained a footing.

Two enemy attempts to reach our trenches on the heights of the Meuse, near Donchot and Chevaliers woods, failed. We took some prisoners.

A German Claim.

London, July 22.
A German official message says:—We successfully penetrated French positions at Bray and Cerny.

A Terrible Battle.

London, July 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says the battle at Chemin des Dames on the 20th instant was most desperate and most murderous. The German Command displayed the same pitiless recklessness for life as at Verdun, sacrificing regiment after regiment of picked troops, the battle ending in a frightful heatstroke, in which our regiments vied with each other in heroism.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A Wide Breach Created.

London, July 22.
Despatches from Galicia state that the breach in the Russian front is twelve versts broad and ten versts deep.

Much Fighting Reported.

London, July 22.
A German wireless official message says:—The enemy's fighting activity has increased generally on the Eastern Front.

Despite the bad roads, we pressed on and reached the Brzestyn-Tarnopol Railway at several points, everywhere defeating newly-brought-up Russians.

There have been desperate encounters with the Seventh Russian Army near Brzestyn. They also are yielding to the increasing pressure of our flanks.

We captured prisoners, booty and some rich war stores at Jaroslavl.

The Russians strongly attacked between Krevy and Smorgon but broke down heavily. Fresh fighting has broken out.

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

London, July 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Reichstag has adjourned till August 26, against the votes of the Independent Socialists.

THE KAISER ON THE WARPATH.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that the Kaiser has gone to the Eastern front.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

Petrograd, July 22.
M. Kerensky concluded his speech by saying: "Treason has brought the country to the brink of a precipice. The German armies have already assumed the offensive and the enemy's fleet may try to profit by the chaos. Draconic measures are necessary to end the confusion. The army has already done something and the fleet should follow."

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HUGE BRITISH WAR VOTE.

London, July 20.

It is expected that the vote of credit on Tuesday will be for £500,000, making £3,142,000,000 since the war began.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Copenhagen, July 21.

The Kaiser has ordered that neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when they are totally or for the greater part owned by enemies or when they are chartered by an enemy Government or are sailing in the interest of enemy warfare. The Kaiser says this is retaliation for the maritime regulations of the Allies.

CLAN STEAMER SUNK.

Algiers, July 21.

The Italian steamer *Europe* collided in a fog with a Clan boat, the name of which is unknown. The latter sank and the crew were rescued with the exception of eight. The *Europe* reached Gibraltar badly damaged.

UNIONIST CANDIDATE FOR CAMBRIDGE.

London, July 21.

Sir Eric Geddes has been adopted as Unionist candidate for Cambridge.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 21.

A telegram to the "Times" says that New York bankers state that the Raj has arranged to take any shipments of silver from the United States paying in sterling drafts. It will also buy gold imported from the United States under license at fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Under this arrangement gold to the value of £300,000 has already gone to India and the silver shipments have been discouraged. Essentially this appears a good method of overcoming the difficulty of financing Indian exports, involved in the short supply of bills; Council drafts and the prohibition of private imports of silver.

London, July 21.

Silver is 38 15/16. There is no demand and the market is dull.

A Status to Captain Ball.

At a meeting of Nottingham City Council recently, a resolution of sympathy was passed with the relatives of the late Captain Ball, Nottingham's hero aviator. The Mayor intimated the intention of appointing a fund, which he hoped would be supported in all parts of the country, to raise a statue to the gallant officer's memory.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:

"The Cannon" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.

United Asiatic Oriental Agency Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd.—11.30 a.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Company Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd. Office—11.30 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

For Wives and Mothers.
The South African Senate has adopted a motion praying the King to consider the institution of an order to be conferred on wives and mothers throughout the Empire who have given the life of a husband or a son in the war.

Curious Military Coincidence.
News has reached Peterborough of a curious military coincidence. In the recent fighting twin sons of two local families were all wounded on the same day. Privates Arthur and Walter Stokes were wounded in the right arm and right leg respectively, while the other twin brothers, Privates J. and H. Fletcher, were each wounded in the left leg.

Tees-Side Developments.
At a meeting of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners recently, sanction was given to the transfer of 21 acres of land at Portrack, Stockton, abutting on the river, to the East Coast Steel Corporation, which is a new company, formed to erect blast furnaces, steelworks, and an extensive shipyard on the site. The project is to be commenced, it is stated, this year, and will involve the expenditure of £8,000,000. A syndicate of northern ironmasters are the promoters of the undertaking.

Objector Wins Appeal.
An appeal by a conscientious objector, Clarence Norman from an order by Mr. Justice Low striking out his action against Lieut-Colonel R. Brook on the ground that it was frivolous and vexatious, was allowed recently by the Court of Appeal. Mr. Norman said the action was brought for damages for alleged assault committed upon him by the order of the defendant, as commandant of Wandsworth detention barracks, on various dates in May and June last year. The assault consisted of spitting at the appellant, ordering him to be put in a straight jacket, causing him to be forcibly led, and threatening him.

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The Famous Restorative Tonic.

Wincarnis the wine of Life. The blood is the mainspring of life, Wincarnis the key that winds it by enriching the blood almost instantly.

Wincarnis is sold by all Wine Merchants, licensed chemists and grocers, and is recommended by 10,000 doctors.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS.

The best for extreme climates.

Guaranteed for a test period

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Good for a life-time.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street:

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 661 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

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TO BE LET.—No. 6 STEWART TERRACE Peak, unfurnished, immediate possession. DENNIS and BOWLEY.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months from 1st August.—Apply Box 1,330 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Mindin Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road.

A HOUSE TO LET.—Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K.3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY TYPIST immediately. Reply stating Nationality, experience, salary expected, etc. to Box 1301 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

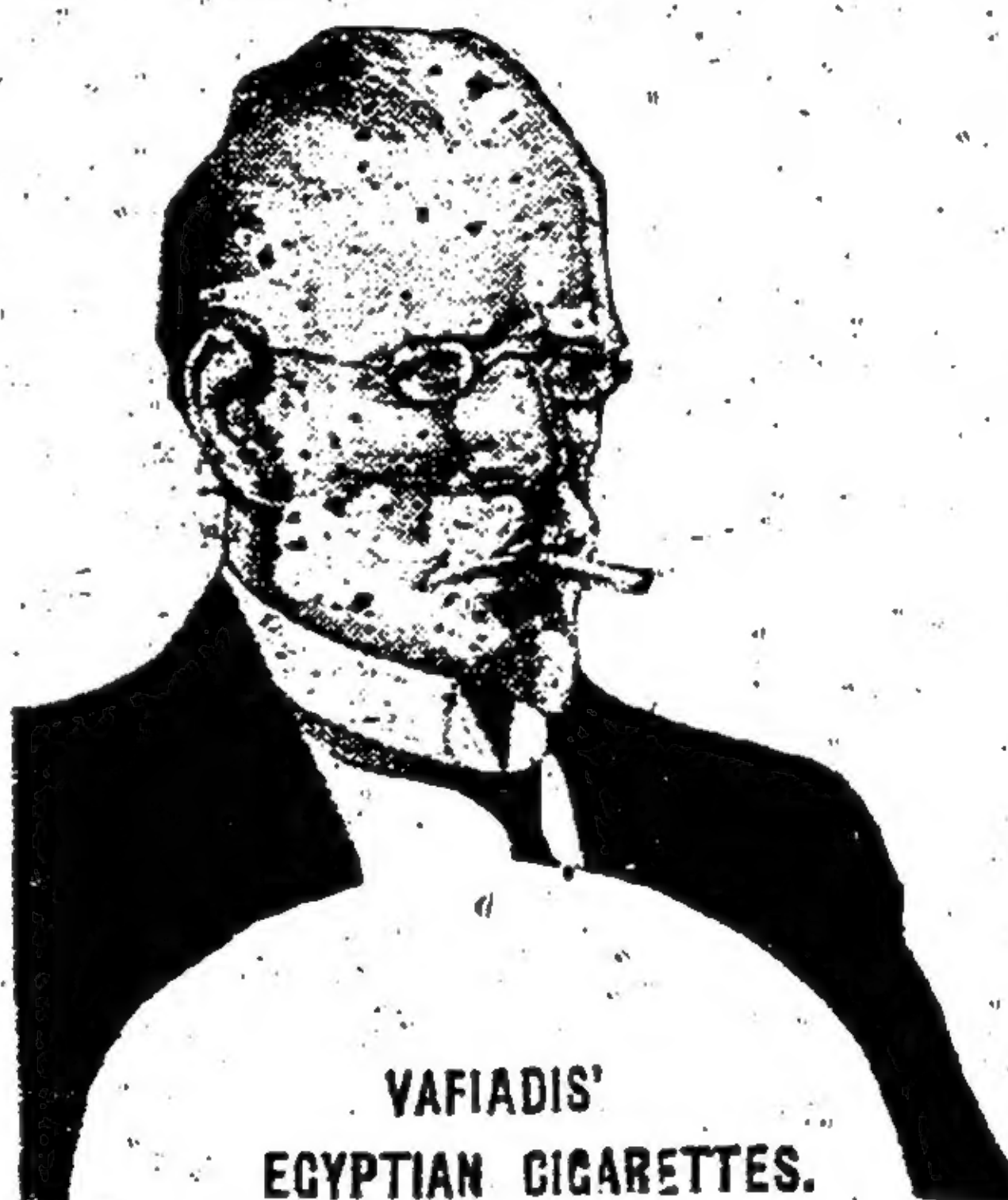
WANTED.—ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER. Required for a month or two from beginning of August. Prospects of permanent position. Apply "Mars" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO by Collard and Collard in perfect condition. Price \$135 a bargain. Apply Box 1299 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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An Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three & half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

NOTICES.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum; Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

PARKER.—At Saigon, on June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

EXPOSING GERMAN TRICKERY.

One significant point about the new German Chancellor's speech is that in it he studiously ignored any direct reference to the "no indemnities or no annexations" formula. In view, however, of Germany's insidious intrigue in Russia, and her affected interest in the International Socialist Congress, which is shortly to meet in Stockholm, it is most gratifying to read of a very pointed exposure by Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, of this cry of the German Socialists. Working on this policy, Germany would, Mr. Appleton shows, be safe either way, for, if victorious, she could treat any promises in respect of indemnities or annexations as she has already treated other inconvenient pledges, while, if defeated, she could claim to escape all material punishment for the crimes she has committed. That is a very clear analysis of German methods of trickery, and we hope that it will sink well into the minds of those British Socialists who are prepared to give ear to their smooth-tongued German comrades.

The question must have often suggested itself to Britishers as to how, if Germany is beaten to her knees, the Huns are to reimburse the Allies for the destruction of material resources and artistic treasures which the latter enjoyed previous to the war. The immediate payment of a sufficient indemnity would naturally be out of the question, since Germany would be economically too weak to stand the strain. But there is another way, and Mr. Appleton points it out when he says it would be neither impossible nor unjust for the Allies to exact such terms as would keep Germany so occupied in making restitution and reparation that she could have no time, during the present century, to dream of, or prepare for, further military adventures. That is the kind of punishment which must be fastened on to the Huns; it will only be what they richly deserve. But besides the question of indemnifying the Allies in hard cash, there are other respects in which Germany can and must be made to pay for her unpardonable encroachments on the preserves of other nations, and for her utterly barbarous methods of conducting warfare. On the assumption that the German Navy—which, before the war was the second biggest in the world—will, to the end, fear to come out to face the British, there will be the question of what shall be done with that huge array of armed ships which were built for the express purpose of scouring for the Fatherland the control of the sea. So long as the German Navy is allowed to remain intact, so long will the future peace of the world be endangered. German naval power as well as German military strength will need to be crushed before the Allies can be said to have completed their work.

There is one other direction, too, in which Germany can be compelled to make reparation for her sins, and that is by the seizure of the German Colonies and of German merchant ships. On the former point, it is practically agreed already that the Allies can never again allow liberated races to fall under the sway of the brow-beating Germans, while in regard to shipping we look to a strict application of the ton-for-ton policy, which, in view of the illegality of submarine warfare as practised by the Hun pirates, would only be the merest justice. But, after all is said and done, no restitution that Germany can make can possibly atone for the trail of destruction, barbarity and terrorism which the German armies have left in their train, or for the thousands of innocent lives which her submarines and airships have foully taken. The Allies can never secure the payment of adequate compensation for these atrocious crimes. But they can punish Germany in righteous wrath for what she has done. And that surely is what they will do.

A Wrong Principle.

Though, from the nature of things, the war is not making the same call on women's labour in Hongkong that it is at home, yet now and again we are reminded of the growing scarcity of men by the appointment of ladies to positions which are normally held by the opposite sex. The latest instance of this new departure is the appointment of Mrs. Gale to act as Secretary of the Sanitary Board, a post for which, in view of her well-known qualifications, she is no doubt admirably fitted. But, while we have nothing to say against the particular choice made, we fully approve of the stand taken by our contemporary, the *Morning Post*, when it reasonably argues that positions of this kind, as they fall vacant, should be thrown open to the general public. The Government is but the custodian of the public's interests; it is the servant of the ratepayers. Hence, when it becomes necessary to go "outside" in the filling of vacancies, through inability to secure the services of cadets, it should be an unalterable rule that the appointment is advertised and given to the most suitable among those applying for it. That is the course followed by Municipalities at home, and we see no reason whatever why it should not be adopted here. The appointment in question is a by no means unenviable one, and we do not doubt that there are dozens of men here who could capably discharge the duties required and who, were the opportunity given them, would be only too glad to offer themselves for the post. Instead of throwing these appointments open to the general public, however, the Hongkong Government prefers to follow other methods, which are wrong in principle and which are out of joint with the spirit of the times in which we live. We sincerely trust that the point involved will be taken note of by those who represent the public on the governing and administrative bodies of the Colony.

More German Mendacity. Dr. Michaelis, the new German Imperial Chancellor, has made his debut with a speech that will carry conviction to no-one in any way familiar with the true state of affairs with reference to the belligerents. In plain language, he lies about the condition of the Allies, and the veracity of his statements regarding Germany is extremely doubtful. No-one knows better than he that the Germans did not go to war because of Russia's mobilisation; no-one knows better than he that the rulers of Prussia, and Junkerdom generally, prepared for the war for at least a quarter of a century; and that they made use of the political situation of 1914 to precipitate the war, just as they would have made use of the political situation of 1911, 1912, or 1913 had they been as fully prepared as they were in 1914.

The frequency with which the Germans, or rather their Prussian masters, reiterate this lie about the origin of the war is proof of the poverty of their excuses for their vast preparations, their world-wide intrigues, before hostilities began, and the vandalism and Hun-like barbarities that have marked their fighting.

A Candid Admission. The German Chancellor concludes his tissue of falsehoods with a rhetorical peroration which, if it means anything, means that the Germans at least recognise they have much need of moral regeneration. In the words of the Chancellor, it is high time that the Germans were "morally purified and God-fearing," as they are far from that state of grace at present. The new Chancellor had an excellent opportunity of furthering the cause of peace had he been desirous of attaining it by the only means by which it is likely to be attained, namely, by announcing that, as a preliminary step, the Germans are prepared to withdraw from Belgium and France.

Instead of using the opportunity, the Chancellor delivered a speech, which Mr. Lloyd George very properly describes as a "dexterous facing-all-ways speech." The Premier had no difficulty in exposing its hollowness and of relating its mendacity. He also proved conclusively that the United Kingdom is less likely to-day than ever to succumb to the submarine menace.

DAY BY DAY.

MANY A LIFE HAS BEEN WASTED BY PARENTS' PREFERENCES AND FALSE ESTIMATES OF A CHILD'S TALENTS.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the capture of Gibraltar in 1704.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.13/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Opium Cases. There were quite a number of cases of opium possession before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in two instances 90 taels and 13 taels being found. As the Analyst's certificate had not been received, all the cases were adjourned until to-morrow.

A Popular Bandmaster. We understand that though Bandmaster J. W. Christian, of the 74th Panjabia, is shortly to leave the Colony, the band will remain here. During his stay in the Colony, Bandmaster Christian has made himself very popular, and his conducting has always been much enjoyed whenever the band has appeared in public. His many friends will wish him the best of luck in his new sphere.

Stealing Spent Bullets. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of spent bullets on a military rifle range. A non-commissioned officer stated that the man had previously been warned, but he was found with a hoe, digging the bank for bullets. The metal was very scarce just now. The defendant, who maintained that he had not been warned, was fined \$10, or, in default, 21 days' hard labour.

Conviction Confirmed. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the case in which a Chinese was found taking a bedstead to Canton in which a quantity of opium was concealed, was again heard. The case was previously settled, and a fine of \$2,000 or six months' hard labour was then imposed. On the application of Mr. Leo D'Almeida, the case was re-opened but evidence having been given by Inspector Wilder, his Worship affirmed the previous conviction imposing the same fine or alternative.

A Marriage Superstition. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export 100 silver dollars, a Chinese said that the money represented the dowry money of his marriage, and he was taking it back to the country. Mr. J. H. Gardner, for the defence, said there was a superstition that the silver as a dowry was a good omen. His Worship thought the defendant did not know much about the law, but fined him \$20. He would make no order about the dollars.

Alleged Drugging. It has been reported to the police by an accountant, of 18, Bonham Street, that he sent his foki to collect \$360 from other shops. The foki later reported that he collected the money, and, as he was going home, he met a man who took him to an eating house in Queen's Road Central. They afterwards went to the Public Gardens, and he was given a cigarette which made him unconscious. He was taken to an English hospital by another man, and when he recovered consciousness, he found that the money was gone.

Died at Wuchow. Captain J. Hudson, of the 5th, Hoimings, wishes to thank the following gentlemen who attended the funeral of Mr. James Rance, Chief Engineer of the Hoimings, who died at Wuchow on 21st instant and was buried the following day:—Mr. Smith, the British Consul; Mr. Enright, representing the Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Orswell, for arranging the funeral; the Rev. W. Fields, who took the service; the Asiatic Petroleum Company; and the Standard Oil Company, for the use of their launch; Dr. Harvey, Captain Jones and Mr. Keig, of the 5th, Hoimings; Messrs. Bailey, Tyson, Christopherson, Kneese, Johanson and all the other Europeans who were present.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

10,000,000 Men, 6,000,000 Women.

The House of Commons on June 6 began to consider the Representation of the People Bill in Committee.

It may be recalled that the measure is brought in by the Home Secretary on behalf of the Government, and is based upon the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. A Unionist member of this body is responsible for some striking figures in relation to the electorate at the period of the last four Reform Bills. Before 1832 there were fewer than 500,000 electors on the register, and the great Reform Bill only doubled the number. The population then was about 24,000,000. When, in 1867, Mr. Disraeli made his memorable "step in the dark," the population had grown to 30,000,000, and the bill added about 1,500,000 electors to the roll, raising the total to 2,500,000. When the Reform Bill of 1884 was passed the country contained 34,000,000 people, and another 3,000,000 were put upon the register, bringing up the aggregate to 5,500,000.

Thirty-three years have passed since then, and the population has grown to 45,000,000, with an electorate of 8,000,000. By the present measure it is proposed to put a further 2,000,000 men on the register, making 10,000,000 in all. As to the women's franchise, everything depends upon the age agreed to by Parliament. Putting the age at 40 would mean adding 3,000,000 women to the register; 35 would raise the number to 4,500,000. But the Government have reduced the age to 30, and that means putting 6,000,000 upon the roll. Total 10,000,000 men and 6,000,000 women. The women's suffrage proposal, however, is to be left to an open vote of the House, the Government not treating it as an indispensable part of their scheme.

Ministers propose three changes in the method of voting. Hitherto the Ballot Act has been a temporary measure, re-enacted year by year. It is now intended to make it permanent. Next there is a provision setting up what is called the alternative vote in single-member constituencies, the object of which is to prevent the possibility of a candidate who represents a minority being elected because the votes of the majority are split between the two other candidates. Third alteration is that in a constituency having three or more members the plan of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote shall be put in operation. The aim is to protect minorities from going entirely unrepresented. Upon this detail of the Bill, as upon the woman suffrage proposal, the Government Whips will not be put on, but it is hoped that a substantial measure of agreement will be obtained.

Members sitting for agricultural constituencies are concerned at the manner in which the measure threatens to reduce their representation. Two members will be taken away from both Devon and Cornwall, and other counties in the West will also suffer. This point will be raised by Colonel Sanders, who proposed the rejection of the bill on the second reading.

Several grouped boroughs in Wales will lose separate representation, among them Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery and Carmarthen. The Prime Minister sits for the latter.

It is officially announced that at an extraordinary meeting of the Students' Representative Council of the University of London have passed a resolution "protesting most strongly against the proposal to deprive such a democratic and thoroughly representative body as the University of London of its right to return a member to Parliament whilst the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge retain such right; and against the proposal to group the University of London with various provincial universities for the purpose of common Parliamentary representation."

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Is it a "Trap?"

To the *Observer*, a Swedish correspondent writes:—

The general suspicion with regard to the Stockholm Conference, and the common view of it in this country as a "trap," is not greatly to be wondered at in face both of the more or less contradictory news sent over the wires from more or less well-informed sources, and the sometimes not very carefully worded expressions used by some of the intending participants in newspaper interviews. We find, for instance, the following in a provincial English paper of high standing:—

"The Stockholm Congress is nothing less than a trap. The delegates who will attend it are but the thinly disguised agents of the German Government, whether they hail from America, Russia, Austria, or Sweden. The trap has been deftly baited, but the representatives of the Labour Party in Great Britain have declined to walk into it. They have refused to accept the invitation to be present at its deliberations, which seem likely to run along in an already carefully grooved channel. Skilful play is being made with the formula, 'No annexations and no indemnities.'"

It is to be noted that the writer of the words quoted above makes no exception whatever in the case of Hjalmar Branting. And still Hjalmar Branting ought to be above suspicion of having any dark designs in the direction alluded to by this writer and others. To anybody who knows his character and who has followed his career, who has read his speeches and his leading articles, it ought to be clear without a doubt that, strong as may be his wishes for an early peace, he is not one who would lend his great influence to the engineering of a peace that would bear within it the seeds of further conflicts in a not too distant future. To speak of him as an advocate of a separate peace between Russia and Germany is ridiculous in the extreme.

It is only necessary to read what Scheideemann thought about Branting's visit to Petrograd, where he went shortly after the revolution on the invitation of the Russian Socialists. Scheideemann says: "Duke is the part which Branting has played in Petrograd. The situation has on this account become still more complicated for us." It certainly does not seem as if the leader of the Majority Socialists in Germany was grateful to Branting for his journey to Petrograd.

But it is not necessary to go to Scheideemann to find what Branting thinks about separate peace. Time after time he has given expression to his idea that there can be no question of this. As recently as May 5, he had a very illuminating article in the paper he edits—the *Social Demokraten* (Stockholm)—an article on what he calls "The Misunderstanding among the Socialists in Western Europe." Mr. Branting says here that he can well believe that such misunderstanding should have been created when one sees how the unfortunate expression used in an interview by Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch representative, about a separate peace, which should in some vague manner pave the way for a general peace, crops up again and again in new interviews. And he continues later on:—

"It is necessary that the delegates in Stockholm, after all that has occurred, or at all events is said to have occurred, should say clearly and unambiguously that they have had nothing and will have nothing whatever to do with any kind of aspirations for a separate peace. The task of the International is to work for a general peace that can be lasting, being built upon the right of the peoples to decide for themselves."

In this connection it may be appropriate to refer to the Borghjerg incident. Mr. Borgbjerg, a Danish Socialist, went to Petrograd, where he had some discussions with the Russian Social Democrats about peace conditions. During this conversation he is reported to have called himself the "ambassador of the Scandinavian Socialist parties." Everybody who knew the real facts knew also that Mr. Borgbjerg had no such mandate,

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

General Sir Herbert Pinner, who wields the hammer in the latest blow on the Hun fortresses, is not likely to have his composure ruffled by the magnitude of his achievement. He has the gift of sangfroid in a remarkable degree. During his advance to the relief of Mafeking a shell burst close to the General and his staff. The horses were thrown into panic, and blinding clouds of dust were raised. Amidst the scene of confusion Sir Herbert remained quite unperturbed. Flipping the dust from his clothes, the "Dandy General," as he was called then, requested a member of his staff to "kindly go to the artillery officer and ask him to be good enough to silence that gun." He then calmly resumed his interrupted conversation, indifferent to the shells which continued to burst in unpleasant proximity, before the hostile gun was eventually silenced.

Mr. John Lavery, who is expected to paint the Argyll portrait for the Reform Club, did a noble study in 1914 of Rodin. This he presented to the nation "as a tribute to Rodin from British art, designed to reciprocate the sentiments which inspired Rodin to make his magnificent gift of sculpture to ourselves. Irish by birth, Scots by training, he unintentionally deceived a worthy man who bought several of his pictures 'to encourage Scottish art.' In disavowing his implied nationality, the artist pointed out that he was essentially a Scot to retain the cheque."

The Mint, of which Mr. J. W. Dawson is appointed Deputy Master Comptroller since 1810 performed the coinage work carried on for many centuries in the Tower. But Mr. Dawson really becomes the working head of the Mint, for the office of Master was virtually abolished in 1872 by an Act which transferred the title to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Previously the Master-ship of the Mint was a pleasant sinecure usually bestowed on some political partisan, though in a few instances the post had been held by eminent men of science, notably Sir Isaac Newton and Sir John Herschel.

The new Master of the Mint will have an opportunity of inspecting the Mint Museum, which, though little known to the public, contains many curious treasures. Among the most interesting of these are the original model of the Waterloo Medal and a Queen Victoria shilling, with a tiny spot of ink on the centre of the Sovereign's cheek—touched on by the Queen herself in pointing out an undue fullness which she wished to have altered.

Of all memories that of General Gordon seems to be kept freshest by visitors to St. Paul's Cathedral. Whenever the present writer has been therein, says a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, he has observed that some living hand had not passed by the Gordon Memorial without leaving behind a rose or other token of admiration. Although near to Wellington's wonderful monument, Gordon's appears to be more attractive. Few Chinese staying in London fail to pay respect to the memory of a figure great in their national life. And it was an Australian who said to his fellow-private, "Kat nearly gave us another Gordon."

and on his return from Petrograd he was asked to explain himself before the Dutch Scandinavian Commission. He was then forced to admit that he had received no such mandate from any Socialist party, but that he had acted in a purely personal capacity, and this explanation was published by the committee in the Swedish Press. When commenting on this, Mr. Branting writes in his paper that he regretted the solidarity of Borghjerg with "the German Majority Socialists, who are supporting the German Government instead of combating it."

It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Branting, in the position that he has taken up, has behind him practically the whole rank and file of his party.

HYDE PARK
INVESTITURE.

War Heroes Decorated by the King.

Hyde Park never looked more beautiful than it did on June 2, when the King held an Investiture there and decorated heroes from all parts of the Empire.

Altogether 351 decorations were bestowed, including 11 V.C.'s, 9 D.S.O.'s, 11 D.C.S.'s, 14 M.C.'s, 109 D.O.M.'s, 55 D.S.M.'s, 116 Military Medals, 3 Meritorious Service Medals, and 11 Red Cross Medals.

For some time before the ceremony began the Park hummed with the sound of motor-cars and ambulances bringing the wounded, and in the streets around Piccadilly there seemed a general pilgrimage to the Park. Immediately behind Knightsbridge Barracks in a large open space was raised a covered platform, from which the King distributed the honours. The platform must have brought memories to the King of his historic Delhi Darbar, for it was constructed on similar lines to the one at which His Majesty received homage from the Indian Princes, though on a less gorgeous scale. A detachment of Life Guards provided the escort, commanded by Major Lord Penrhyn, and the Guard of Honour was furnished by the Scots Guards.

The seats were arranged in a semicircle in front of the platform, and in one part there were a number of wounded soldiers sitting behind a forest of sticks and crutches.

Among the heroes were a number of civilians all dressed in black. There were one or two white-haired old gentlemen and quite a number of old ladies, and they had come to claim at the hands of the King the medals that had been won by near ones who had died in obtaining them. There were twenty-six awards presented to next-of-kin.

On the dais were arranged two gold and plush chairs for the King and Queen and gold chairs for the other members of the party. The Scots Guards stood with their colours in front of the platform and behind a party of drums and fife. In the roadway were several breakloads of wounded, and these, as well as others who were wheeled in bath chairs, had provided themselves with small Union Jacks. Half of the seats were allotted to the decorated men.

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, drove from the Palace by way of Constitution Hill in a semi-state postillion landau with four bay horses. In attendance were Lady Ampthill (Lady of the Bedchamber), Lady Bertha Dawkins (Woman of the Bedchamber), Lieut-General the Earl of Donald (Gold Stick in Waiting), Lord Stanmore (Lord in Waiting), Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, General Sir Ian Hamilton, A.D.C., and General Sir Wm. Robertson, A.D.C.

Punctually at 2.45 their Majesties drove on to the parade ground. As they drove up the Royal Standard was broken, and this served as the signal for wild outbursts of cheering. For some time His Majesty with the Queen stood acknowledging the salutations, and both appeared to be profoundly touched by the warmth of the reception accorded them. Then above the cheers broke out the strains of the National Anthem, and the huge crowd fervently joined in singing it. Again the cheering broke out as the King inspected the guard of honour of the Scots Guards.

Their Majesties were received on the parade ground by Field-Marshal Viscount French, commanding the Home Forces, and General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London District, and were escorted on to the ground by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, under command of Major Lord Penrhyn. A few moments before their arrival Queen Alexandra was welcomed by Lord French, and was conducted to the Royal Pavilion. Other members of the Royal Family were also present, including the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

While the investiture was in progress a squadron of aeroplanes of the R.F.C. manoeuvred over

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Arrival of Kwangsi Troops.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 22, as follows:—

In contradistinction to what Dr. Sun Yat-sen said in his recent speech, the Navy is still loyal to the Peking Government, for the latest information shows that when the cruiser Ying Sui left Shanghai with Dr. Sun on board the Vice President despatched a wireless message to the commander blaming him for leaving Shanghai without permission and ordering him to return immediately. On receiving this message, the commander landed Dr. Sun at Swatow and returned to Shanghai, while the gunboat Hoi Sip, which was at that time stationed at Swatow, conveyed Dr. Sun to Canton. This gunboat also received a wireless message yesterday and has now left for the North.

In the course of a telegram to Shom Chur-huen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Sun Yat-sen reports that he arrived in Canton on the 17th instant and found the public and the military and naval officials anxious to despatch an expeditionary army to the North. He also says the Provincial Assembly has wired to members of Parliament to come to Canton and convene a Parliament there, and he hopes that the recipients of the telegram will soon announce the date of their departure for the South.

Luk Wing-ting, Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, agrees to Dr. Sun's proposals and has arranged for thirty battalions of Kwangsi troops to come to Canton. Four battalions arrived yesterday, two being encamped on White Cloud Hill, one on Koon Yam Hill and the other on Dog's Head Hill.

The Bank of China has decided to deposit its daily balance with the International Bank on the Shamoen for safe keeping.

Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese was arrested at Sai Wan Ho Village yesterday, having in his possession 149 Macao lottery tickets. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's this morning, he was fined \$100, or two months' hard labour.

Embezzlement by Salesmen. The story of how two salesmen of a large tobacco shop at Yaumati had been systematically robbing their employer was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. It was stated by Sergeant Wells that the men had to go out and collect accounts, and although they had only been employed for about a month, one had embezzled over \$200 and the other over \$100. They used to pay in some money, so as not to arouse the suspicions of the master. Both men admitted the embezzlement and offered to pay the money back by instalments. His Worship sentenced them to four months' hard labour each.

the parade ground, flying in formations of four, sometimes at a tremendous height and at other times coming quite low.

Each of the heroes as he received his award was loudly cheered, but perhaps the loudest cheers were reserved for the men of the destroyers Swift and Broke. Captain A. M. Peck of the Swift, and Captain E. G. B. Evans, of the Broke, each received the D.S.O. Three of the seamen of the Broke, Wm. G. Rawler, Harry Sedgley, and Sidney Clarke, were also decorated, the first receiving the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal and the two latter the Distinguished Service Medal. One officer, Major Hy. Murray, Australian Infantry, received the V.C. and the D.S.O. and Bar, while Captain Wm. Allen, R.A.M.C., was decorated with the V.C. and the Military Cross. Another officer to receive two decorations was Second Lieut. Fredk. Palmer, of the Royal Fusiliers, who received the V.C. and the Military Medal. Midshipman Gyles, of the Broke, was to have received his D.S.O. but the doctors at Deal decided that he was not well enough to bear the journey to London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I have received from M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet, the following telegram:—"Consul Français, Hongkong. Priere transmettre vifs remerciements du Gouvernement de la Republique a genereux donateurs de la souscription envoyee par votre lettre du 31 Mai. (Signed): Ribot."

I should feel thankful to you kindly to publish this telegram in your paper as an acknowledgment of the splendid contribution of the Hongkong Colony to the French relief fund for homeless populations in Northern France. Yours, etc.,

U. R. REAU.
Consul for France.
Hongkong, July 23, 1917.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

C. R. C. v. K. C. C.

Much depended on the meeting of the Chinese Recreation Club and Kowloon Cricket Club on the former's courts on Saturday, and expectations of a keen tussle were fully realised. The result was a victory for the C.R.C. by 56 games to 43, the winners thus avenging their recent narrow defeat at Kowloon. Scores:—

Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kue beat Green and Chunyut 6-5, lost to Abraham and Stalker 3-8, beat Blackburn and Anderson 8-3.

Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan lost to Green and Chunyut 3-8, lost to Abraham and Stalker 5-8, beat Blackburn and Anderson 8-3. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Green and Chunyut 6-5, beat Abraham and Stalker 9-2, lost to Blackburn and Anderson 5-6.

As a result of this match C.R.C., K.C.C., and U.S.R.C. tie for first position.

University "A" v. Vanguard Club.

This match was played on Saturday on the University courts, the "Varsity" winning, by 55 games to 44. Scores:—

Runjahn and Gittins beat Lo and Lo 7-4; beat Grose and Lock 8-3; beat Manley and Lee 6-5.

Redmond and Brayshaw lost to Lo and Lo 5-6; beat Grose and Lock 7-4; beat Manley and Lee 8-3.

Traford and Wright beat Lo and Lo 6-5; beat Grose and Lock 7-4; lost to Manley and Lee 1-10.

THE NERVOUS AGE.

Has the reader noticed how nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that half the patients who come to him in these times are nerve starved; and the disorder is growing commoner every month. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches, are only a part of what the patients suffer. The worst is their misery of mind. They cannot face the smallest difficulty. A slammed door tortures the raw nerves. Their minds are undecided, their tempers irritable, their courage and concentration all gone.

The worst of it is, said the doctor, that people in this condition are tempted to fly to drugs. Morphine, cocaine, opium and similar things have an evil fascination. Others overfeed themselves with fancy foods in the hope of building up their nerves.

The right way to treat starved nerves is to look to the blood, for a healthy, well-nourished bloodstream feeds the nerves, quickly restoring lost vitality and bringing the mind up to its old power. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people owe their wonderful reputation to this power of making new blood—the only thing that will make health nerves.

Free.—The effects of modern life upon the nerves are explained in "Nerves and their Needs," to be had free, if you send a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The world-famous Pills are obtainable from the same address, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8/-, also from chemists everywhere.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is
SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

POOR SEED

cannot produce high-class grain. Merit in printing is like good seed; it must be put into printing before it will produce good results.

KELLY & WASHL

put Merit into everything
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Works: Duddell Street. 'Phone 1916.

HOT WEATHER
HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

A Pick Pocket.

The master of a tea house at Yaumati was walking in Rclamation Street, Yaumati, last evening when a man came up behind him and stole from his pocket bank notes to the value of \$60. When the latter was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the case was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG TRAMWAY
COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917

U. S. R. C.

WEATHER permitting the first American Tennis Tournament will be held on SATURDAY, August 11, 1917, at U. S. R. C. Circulars are being sent round.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	(WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Shinobe	(THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Slyo Maru Capt. Takano	(THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Sango Maru Capt. Soyeda	(FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Shantung	26th July at 4 p.m.
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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 26th July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th July at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Lucky Shipping Deal for Austrians.

An Amsterdam recent telegram says: The recent boom on the Vienna Stock Exchange in the Austro-Americans shipping shares was due, says the "Cologne Gazette" to speculators getting to know that the Austrian Government had permitted the company to sell several of its ships in American harbours on very advantageous terms. The Austro-American Company, it appears, sold, with the permission of the Government, seven of its medium-sized cargo steamers to America for fifty-five million kroner, which may be considered equivalent to a profit of thirty millions. Two vessels of the Austrian Lloyd Line lying in Chinese harbours have been sold at high profits. The manager of one of the best German shipping concerns has informed the "Cologne Gazette" that if the Germans had been given in time the same permission as the Austrians, the Lloyd and Hamburg-America Lines would certainly have been able to save more than half a milliard of marks for German national capital. Now the vessels are lost, and the money too. The "Cologne Gazette" points out that German owners applied to the German Government for permission to sell their vessels, but with the exception of large passenger steamers the Government delayed its consent until the political condition had been so changed that a sale was no longer possible.

The Recent Navy Reform.

The Press Association has received for circulation the following letter from Lord Headley:—Sir,—After nearly three years the naval affairs of this country are being put on a war footing, instead of an unsatisfactory peace footing, and let us hope that much of the red tape of officialdom has been cut away. Now, if it is possible to make this drastic and necessary reform in the Navy after 100 days' experience, surely it is not altogether beyond the reach of practical statesmanship to start economies which will effect enormous saving in our inland transport? Terminal congestion and muddle are rampant in all our big railway systems, and I would suggest that the Government should now lose no time in examining most carefully into the Goods Clearing House System, by means which waste of time and space can be minimised and a saving effected to the tune of something like a million pounds a day. For the past nine years the Board of Trade has persistently refused to examine into and report on Mr. Gattie's scheme and, judging from the replies I have myself received from that Department, I should say that we are at present completely in the hands of the permanent officials, who have directed and still direct this most reprehensible policy of neglect and indifference. Now, it has always been thought that the responsible Minister should lay down the "policy," and use the permanent official as a clerk or assistant ready at all times with details as to dates, statistics, precedents, practice, &c. In this particular case the Minister should be able to say:—"The policy I intend to pursue is one which is directed towards the cheapening of inland transports, and thus adding to the producing capacity and the trade facilities within the country, so that we may be independent of cheap German sweated goods dumped on our shores to the detriment of our own farmers, manufacturers and traders. I therefore, order you, O permanent and useful official, to examine most carefully this latest development of science, and let me be apprised of all the particulars concerning it." That would be an ideal state of affairs, and there may be instances where Ministers really know their jobs and are men enough to give orders, but what generally happens is something like this:—"The Minister goes to the permanent one for particulars, which he receives together with instructions as to what he is to say in the House. The nation is thus informed or misinformed on the initiative of a stereotyped individual who has for years run in a groove and is usually incapable of appreciating anything new or vast or requiring unprecedented effort. The sooner we give up letting the tail wag the dog the better our chances of winning the war, consolidating our trade, and putting our inland transport system on an economic and satisfactory basis.—Yours faithfully, Headley.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.

Troops Still Lacking Stability.

London, July 21.

A wireless Russian official message says: The enemy artillery firing is intense south-westward of Dvinsk. The enemy made a further offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops, lacking stability and elsewhere not obeying commands, continued to retire, but paused in the evening on the line Kienov-Hladki-Pokropovna-Vybuckoy. We repulsed several attacks in the region of Novica. The enemy occupied a height north-eastward of the village. The enemy attacked at the confluence of the Rinnik and Sereth and a Rumanian counter-attack restored the situation.

Germans Report Advances.

London, July 21.

Pursuing the Russians, we crossed the Zlocow-Tarnopol road on both sides of the Jezerna on a width of forty kilometres. The Russians are burning villages and causing great destruction. Further fighting is expected. The Austro-Hungarian reoccupied the positions northward of Brzezany just on the 1st. Russian attacks on the Dniester broke down. We drove the enemy out of Babyn and stormed the positions of Novica. Artillery activity has increased from Dniester to the Baltic. Russo-Rumanians are more active on the lower Dniester.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A German Report.

London, July 21.

A wireless German official report states that artillery firing in Flanders has been, only temporarily decreasing in violence. It has also increased on the Le Bassée Canal, at Lens, and on the Scarpe. Strong enemy reconnoitring advances have been unsuccessful.

Great Artillery Battle.

London, July 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is great activity by the enemy's artillery on the Lombardtyde sector. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed four aerodromes and an important railway junction where a large explosion was caused. We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of our machines are missing.

VALENCIA DECLARES WAR.

Madrid, July 22.

A state of war has been proclaimed by Valencia.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Great Speech in the Queen's Hall.

London, July 21.

Speaking at the Belgian Independence Day, feast at Queen's Hall, London, Mr. Lloyd George said that Belgium for three years had suffered humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end Belgium would be greater than ever. Her deliverance was surely coming—(loud applause)—and France and Great Britain, and Civilisation hold that when it does come it must be complete. (Cheers.) Turning to the German Chancellor's speech he asked what hope of an honourable peace it contained? It was dextrous, facing all ways. It was the speech of a man awaiting the military issue. Let the Allies bear that in mind. (Hear, hear.) There were phrases in the speech that the German military powers will understand, phrases about the making of the frontiers of Germany secure. That phrase annexed Alsace and Lorraine and had drenched Europe with blood since 1914. That phrase, if they dare, will annex Belgium and Courland and again precipitate Europe in a welter of blood within a generation unless it is wiped out on the battlefields of Europe.

The speech contained phrases for democratic minds. For example members of the Reichstag are to get offices but will not be ministers, only clerks. (Laughter.) After saying that on the whole the Chancellor's speech meant that the military party had won at the moment he proceeded to reaffirm that the form of Germany's Government is Germany's own affair, but what manner of Government we can trust to make peace with was our business. (Hear, hear.) Democracy is in itself a guarantee of peace and if you cannot get it in Germany then we must secure other guarantees as a substitute. The Chancellor's speech showed that Germany for the moment elected for war, Belgium was not even mentioned.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

PREMIER'S REPLY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Its phraseology was full of menace to Belgium. It makes the German frontier secure, that is it takes Metz and Strasbourg and will take Liege and control Antwerp in order to secure German economic interests. The determination of the Allies is that Belgium must be restored as a free and independent people. (Loud cheers)—not as a protectorate. Its sceptre must be Belgian, its sword must be Belgian. (Loud cheers.) I have read Dr. Michaelis' speech as my duty once, twice, thrice, to seek anything from which I could hope to find this bloody struggle and I see in it a sham independence of Belgium, a sham democracy of Germany, a sham peace for Europe, and I say Europe has not sacrificed millions of her gallant sons to re-establish soil consecrated by their blood as a mere sanctuary for steam. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Michaelis tries to dope his people with illusions. Germany will find that these, like others, will be dispelled. "The harrasing six weeks," that's gone. (Laughter.) The evacuation of the blockade by opening the road to Baghdad, that's gone. Zeppelins, where are they now? It's Turas and U boats, both equally barbarous, and good company for each other. Owing to the submarines we are told we cannot last much longer. I am sorry to disillusion Dr. Michaelis at the outset of his career but truth compels me. Gradually but surely we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea. Although our apprehensions were great for the summer months we gradually decreased the losses. For example comparing the three weeks of July with the corresponding period of April we did not lose half the number of ships. (Loud cheers.) That is not all. We will turn out in 1917 four times the number of ships as in 1916. (Cheers.) In the last two months of 1917 we will turn out as many ships as we did during the whole of last year. (Loud cheers.) I want to give these figures to the Chancellor so as to help him to give a right interpretation to his own statement. (Loud laughter.) We will turn out in 1918 six times more than in 1916. (Cheers.) We are a slow people, not quick in taking up, but rather difficult to beat when we begin. The Germans underrated our intelligence, industry and determination, but they will starve us—they have said so. (Laughter.) I am sorry, but as Premier I must again tell the truth. Far from starving us, owing to the exertions of the Food Controller, and the shipping controller the food supply for 1917-1918 on the basis of present consumption is secured. (Loud cheers.) We are arranging a programme of cultivation that will make 1918 secure even if our losses are increased. I do not want the Germans to harbour delusions that they are going to put us out of this fight till liberty has been re-established throughout the world.

The Premier next referred to the Chancellor's statement that America had not ships to bring an army across. He reminded Dr. Michaelis that Germany once said that Britain had not an army. If Britain, while maintaining, equipping and ever building up equipment for an army of millions, and while maintaining the largest navy in the world, can organise herself in the third year of an exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice our population and endless natural resources, going to be beaten for the lack of effort? I predict that if Dr. Michaelis survives he will form a different opinion and make a different speech and that is the one we are awaiting and fighting for. A great German newspaper the other day said Germany was fighting for freedom and the independence of the Fatherland. That was never true and is less true to-day than ever. The freer Germany is the better we like it. Her rulers not the Allies are the enemies of the freedom of Germany. We could make peace with a free Germany but we cannot with a Germany dominated by autocracy. (Cheers.) Since the Russian revolution and the Russian offer to concede the independence of nations under the Russian flag the last shadow of pretext of Germany fighting for freedom has vanished. It is now a struggle between a group of democratic freemen and a group of nations governed by military autocracy. That is the whole thing. The Premier concluded: There has been a more significant change announced a few hours ago than the substitution of Dr. Michaelis for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg—namely that the brilliant young Russian statesman, the outstanding figure of the revolution, the man whose inspired leadership and revived Russian military power, has succeeded to the leadership of the Russian democracy. (Cheers.) In the coming great struggles in the east and west every German soldier must know in his heart that if he falls he is dying for military autocracy. Fighting for free peoples on the contrary every Belgian, French or Russian knows that he is risking his life for the freedom and independence of his native land. Every British, American or Portuguese soldier knows he is fighting side by side with the others for international right and justice in the world. It is that growing conviction, more than the knowledge of our own unbounded resources which give them and us heart to go on fighting to the end, knowing that the future of mankind is in our trust to maintain and defend. (Loud cheers.)

"THE CAMEOS."

Season Opens at the Victoria Theatre.

At the Victoria Theatre on Saturday evening, "The Cameos," a "Comedy, Concert Party" from South Africa, received a very cordial welcome on the occasion of their first appearance before a Hongkong audience. "The Cameos" are a party of nine—four ladies and five gentlemen; one of whom, Miss Peggy Ross, was unable to be present on Saturday owing to serious indisposition—and they are a very "merry and bright" party, with plenty of talent and a thoroughly delightful conception of how to present it in the most artistic manner. The programme was extremely varied and such as to appeal to all tastes. In Miss Lilian Gascoigne and Mr. Arthur Tier the party has two exceptionally clever artists. The former possesses a truly beautiful rich and full voice, which it is a very great pleasure to hear, and in her singing of "There's a Land" and "A Perfect Day" she delighted all. Mr. Tier is a distinctly original comedian, and probably the most whimsical character sketch artist ever seen in Hongkong. His description of the country bumpkin was the drollest item of the programme. His singing of "The Police will surely get me" was likewise very funny, while his dancing was the scene of ecstasies. Miss Lyle Jeffries possesses a good soprano voice and uses it well, as she proved in the duet, "If you were the only girl," with Mr. Gerald Osborne. Both sang this popular song as it ought to be sung. The items by Miss Rhoda Windrom were also very enjoyable, particularly her impersonation of a little girl, Mr. Malcolm Frazer, as a solo violinist, and Mr. Jack Kershaw, at the piano, also contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. Among the "merry items" of the programme was the "Society Skit" by Miss Windrom and Mr. Charles Kite, in which both were exceedingly amusing. "The Cameos" give a genuinely clever and bright entertainment, and are well worth hearing.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 7, amounted to 68,003 tons and the sales during the period to 43,051 tons.

Word Against Word.

When a Chinese was charged with gambling before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, he said that he was standing near a gateway when he was arrested. He neither saw any men gambling, nor did he take part. The Chinese constable said that he looked up \$2.00 and the defendant tried to run away with the money but was caught. His Warden remarked that it was only "one word" word against another, and he would discharge the defendant.

CANTON GAMBLING.

Military Commanders as Monopolists.

Our Canton correspondent says it is reported that the Canton monopoly has been granted to the Military Commanders who have joined together as a Company under the name of Chap Sing, giving Li Wing-kong's name as monopolist. The monopoly is granted for a term of three years for a sum of \$6,000,000, to be paid in monthly amounts of \$500,000 each, besides one month's payments in advance.

The so-called gambling merchants will now apply to the Company for the privilege of establishing gambling houses in the various sections. In this way the revenue will be paid to the Government by the Military Commanders, who, after deducting soldiers' pay, will hand the proceeds to the Provincial Treasury, and there will thus be no interference by the soldiers.

BOMBAY LOTTERY.

Singapore Man's Success.

We (Straits Times) are definitely assured that the first prize in the way loan lottery organised by the West India Fair Club of Bombay has been won by Mr. Saeed N. Nessim, of Singapore. Mr. Nessim has received a telegram to this effect from the Secretary of the Club, and has also learned that the value of the first prize, which is represented by war loan bonds, is Rs. 7,25,000. The number of the winning ticket is 350934.

It was currently reported three days ago that the first prize had fallen to a Singapore man, but the general impression which prevailed was that any telegram which might have been received was a hoax. The statement in an Ipoh contemporary, which we published on Saturday, that the drawing had been postponed until the 23rd inst., did much to strengthen this impression. Mr. Nessim's information is that the number was drawn last Thursday, and he is quite convinced that the telegram he has received is genuine. Mr. Nessim's father-in-law, who is Mr. Nessim's father-in-law, is of the same opinion, but there is nothing to prevent other holders of tickets continuing to hope for different information.

The fortunate winner was recently a resident of Bombay, and is now engaged in business in Singapore. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Meyer and enjoys a high financial position, so the winning of a prize of Rs. 7,25,000 is not perhaps to him what it would be to most people. We congratulate Mr. Nessim on his good fortune.

It is reported that the second prize has been won by a resident of Singapore, and that the third prize has been won by a resident of Penang.

CONSOLATION.

By way of Art.

C. Lewis Hind writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—
We who are always studying art, and always writing about it, are apt to become fancifully exclusive. We forget in our passion for vision and technique, that art originally, in the hands of a Homer or a Giotto, was merely a method of telling a story, chiefly of heroism and religion. Add sentiment and that is still the relation of the great world to art. The maker of pictures was originally a craftsman, like the carter of jewels, and the maker of buildings. This simple sense was confused because some of the makers of pictures in Italy happened to be men of great genius. Art became deified, and the splendour still suffused the career of artist. But artists are very few. Painters are very many. When these makers of pictures show vision they are on the threshold of being artists. Vision, like the stars, differs in glory. It is my way, in this art month to collect enthusiasts about pictures, because enthusiasm is not begotten unless some measure of vision has been passed on from the painter. General Smuts said of "The Silent Witness," by Herbert Schmalz, at the Royal Academy, showing the transfigured Christ appearing in a ruined church where the wounded lie, "That is a most beautiful picture. It is the vision many a man has seen." Somebody else came to me and said, "Why did you not write about J. C. Dollman's 'Anno Domini 1917' (the figure of Christ looking with grief on the little crosses that strew the fields of France)? It is the most searching and seething commentary on civilisation. It haunts me." A third whispered with tears in his eyes, "I thank God for Lady Butler's 'Eye Right.' This picture is at the Leicester Galleries, and shows a small company of men saluting a wayward crane as they plod through the miry roads of France. So pictures can uplift, purge and console through the story they tell. Atmosphere and colour, light and air, can also shift mood. Mr. Wilson Steer's 'Bridgworth,' at the New English Art Club, is not a picture of a place: it is a hymn to colour, so it sings us into gladness. Miss Dorothy Litchfield's 'Magnificent,' an inch of land and a mile of sky, is a canticle in praise of light and air. Mr. Milne's 'Flight Into Egypt' is practically the same composition as Giotto's fresco on the walls of the Arena Chapel, Padua, painted over 600 years ago. That is neither here nor there. Mr. Milne has revitalised the scene in a glory of pure colour, making that flight a joy. Such pictures bring consolation. Perhaps they would not please General Smuts, but I have been trained to like such things, and such things come as—
I have desired to go
Where springs not fail
To fade a bare and nothing
And a few little boys

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL DISORDERS.

Petrograd, July 20. The anarchists have abandoned their last citadel of Durnovo Villa and most of the workmen have resumed work.

London, July 20. A telegram from Petrograd states that the Minister of Railways has resigned.

Petrograd, July 21. M. Lvoff has resigned and M. Kerensky has been appointed Premier.

M. Kerensky temporarily retains the position of War Minister. C. Tsereteli has been appointed Minister of the Interior retaining the post of Minister of Telegraphs. M. Nekrasov has been provisionally appointed Minister of Justice.

Petrograd, July 21. The loyalist troops and the Cossacks are angry at M. Levin being allowed to escape. They have reluctantly released several of the notorious Maximalists at the pressing instance of the Executive of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. It is hoped that M. Kerensky who has returned to Petrograd will initiate prompt and stern repressive measures.

Petrograd, July 21. The lawyer, M. Koslovsky, an alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested. M. Lenin is reported to have gone to Kronstadt disguised as a sailor.

London, July 21. Well-informed persons in London are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government. It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult. It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment as Prime Minister is a good step. He is described as a Russian Cromwell. It is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

Petrograd, July 21. Prince Lvoff's resignation followed a stormy Cabinet meeting which lasted till dawn. M. Kerensky, who had just returned from the front, criticised the handling of the recent situation by the Ministers and the Military Authorities, and declared that they should have used the fullest powers to suppress mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible. M. Kerensky intends arresting all who are guilty of having relations with Germany. Already several notorious Maximalists have been arrested. The whereabouts of M. Lenin are unknown. Mutinous regiments will be disbanded. Further troops have arrived from the front. The State Bank and other banks have re-opened.

Helsingfors, (July 20). The first sitting of the autonomous Finnish Diet asked the present Administration to retain office pending reorganisation.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, July 20. In the Reichstag the Left and Centre loudly applauded the result of the vote on the peace resolution, in moving which Herr Fehrenbach, of the Centre, declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand the Germans would show the world that they were unconquerable.

Herr Scheidemann said that the majority of the Socialists were opposed to submissiveness as it was doing more harm than good. If the enemy refused the peace offer he declared that Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn.

Herr von Payer, the leader of the South German People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace offer but was a well thought out declaration to which Marshal von Hindenburg also subscribed. The introduction of the parliamentary system for the Empire must be most seriously considered.

Count Westphal, Conservative, regretted the resolution, which, he said, did not conduce to the strengthening of the Army or the nation's will to keep on with the war. Peace would only be obtained on the battlefield.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SITUATION.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

London, July 20. A wireless Russian official message states: There is lively artillery activity in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles to the south of Brody. At first all the attacks were repulsed but one regiment between Batkov and Manajov left the trenches and voluntarily retired with the result that the neighbouring units were forced to retire, and also giving the enemy an opportunity to develop his success.

Our failure was largely due to the influence of Extremists. Several detachments on being ordered to support their comrades held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying orders. Some refused to obey and the efforts of the Commanders and Committees were fruitless.

The Austrians and Germans occupied a portion of the first line to the east of Brzezany, also at Bludnik and westward of Halicz. The enemy resumed the offensive on July 17 and captured a height southward of Novica. Our cavalry and infantry drove back the enemy and restored the position.

London, July 20. A wireless German official message states: We advanced between the Sereth and Zlotalpa through three strong zones of defence. The enemy suffered sanguinarily and retreated in disorder. We made prisoners of a few thousand. There is increased artillery activity at Jacobstadt, Dnaburg, Smorgon, on the Stockhod and between the Zlotalpa and the Dneister. We repulsed the Russians near Novica.

London, July 21. A German evening official message states: Between the Sereth and the Strypa we are closely pursuing the retreating enemy.

London, July 21. A Russian communiqué says:—Supplementary reports show that on the 17th inst., when the enemy seized the height south of Kalusz, one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin, commanding in the district, seeing the critical situation thus created, immediately moved forward a battalion of the Ukhoff regiment, which energetically attacked. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attacks on both flanks the Daghestanian, Circassian and Kabardian regiments. The attackers bore with them the before-mentioned retiring Russian regiment. This changed the situation. The enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

Petrograd, July 21. Despatches indicate that an intense artillery battle is in progress on the Smorgon-Knevo sector where the Germans have massed hundreds of guns.

THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

The Hague, July 20.

The Government has called the attention of the British Government regarding the merchantships affair of July 16 and expresses confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence according to International Law.

Copenhagen, July 21. In the Reichstag, Herr Krieger of the Foreign Office announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and obtain an apology and reparation for the violation of the Dutch territorial waters with an assurance against a recurrence and also the immediate restoration of the German ships and cargoes seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk and damaged, compensation for the wounded German seamen and for the families of the killed.

Herr Krieger added that the Dutch Government had already before this intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition. The Dutch Government subsequently replying to Germany's demand said that it had already sent a sharp note to Britain.

Herr Krieger concluded that Germany was convinced that Holland would emphatically demand full amends for the outrage. The Reichstag adjourned until September 28.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

THE NAVY'S SPLENDID WORK.

London, July 21. Sir Edward Carson, on receiving the Freedom of the City of Belfast, referred to the nation's ignorance of the Admiralty's work. It angered him to see big newspaper headlines saying "What is the Navy doing?" Such writers did not recognise that the Navy was policing at least 200,000,000 square miles of the sea and they did not realise that every morsel of food we ate was due to the Navy's ceaseless exertions. He had never encountered more able, more courageous, more determined or more loyal men than those of the Navy. Contrary to common practice the Navy loathed and detested advertisement.

Sir Edward proceeded that the nation longed for peace but would never agree to it while Prussianism reared its head above water longing to trample underfoot the liberties inherited through long ages. Referring to Dr. Michaelis's speech Sir Edward said it sounded hollow. If the Germans wanted peace we were prepared to treat with them to-morrow. Not with Prussianism but the best of the German nation and as an earnest of our sincerity that we did not want to acquire territory or do violence to others let them first of all agree to withdraw their troops behind the Rhine and show contrition towards the humanity of the invaded territories and then we would willingly negotiate and see what could be done for the salvation on the world evermore and its release from the terrors of war.

THE DISORDERS IN SPAIN. Madrid, July 21. The Premier announces that Barcelona was normal yesterday. Two gendarmes and four civilians were injured yesterday when a barricade was charged. The Mayor of Barcelona has resigned.

Disturbances continue at Valencia where the driver of a train was attacked and used a revolver in self defence. The crowd charged but was dispersed. The engineers and officers driving trains between Madrid and Barcelona have now admitted that the railway men are on strike.

GERMAN WAR CREDITS. Copenhagen, July 20. The Reichstag passed the third reading, without discussion, of the War Credits for fifteen milliard Marks. The Independent Socialists voted against it.

BRITISH AERIAL SUPREMACY. London, July 20. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the past week has been marked by the hardest and the most continued aerial fighting of the war, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. Our aeroplanes brought down 42 enemy machines and our guns shot down three while 43 were put out of control. Our losses were 31 and the disproportion represents the average measure of our supremacy. The most notable feature has been the size of the enemy formations. Our airmen encountered groups of from 30 to 40 machines, but when these large formations were attacked they invariably lost tactical cohesion.

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Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.

Obtainable from all Cigar Merchants. DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA: H. RUTTONS & SON.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JULY 23, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese 20 cts. piece 3 1/2 %

Chinese 10 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 20 cts. piece 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 10 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 5 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 2 1/2 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1 1/4 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 3/4 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/2 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/4 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/8 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/16 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/32 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/64 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/128 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/256 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/512 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/1024 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/2048 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/4096 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/8192 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/16384 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/32768 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/65536 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/131072 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/262144 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/524288 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/1048576 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/2097152 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/35184372088832 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/281474976710656 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/562949953421312 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/72057594037927936 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/144115188075855872 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/1152921504606846976 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/37778931862957161709568 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/2417851639229258349412352 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/1237940039285380274899124224 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/2475880078570760549798248448 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/633825300114114700748351602688 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 " 2 1/2 %

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Hongkong 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/1298074214633707007132624082305024 " 2 1/2 %

Hongkong 1/2596148429267414014265248164610048 " 2 1/2 %

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IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 27th. July, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 1 Ashley Road (ground floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

1 American Ice Chest

On view from Thursday, the 26th. inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 15 Cameron Terrace, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

1 American Ice Chest

On view from Friday, the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

G. P. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding 100.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on **TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917,** at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$25.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.

Ten years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 210 & 114

NOTICE.

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER
"KAIHO MARU"

4158 tons gross, Built 1894.

Sale of the Steamer—Her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER

(1) Tenders are invited for the wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.

(2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, who will issue deposit receipts.

(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, at 3 P.M. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 28th July 1917; in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.

(8) On a tender being accepted the delivery of the wreck is effected and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenderers' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 28th July 1917 and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED.

Agents,

The Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abebeonmke, Str. Hokuto

Maru from Semarang.

Bessingh Professor, from Hanoi.

Daienkon, from Semarang.

Hirajama c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.

Jacke Muz, from Manila.

Kimchockhee, from Sourabaya.

Nakusuke Iwatazi Matsubara, from Thursday Is.

Okuda, Waida Hotel, from Taipei.

Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nutfield.

Syphe-s, Princess Julia's, from Singapore Radio.

J. M. BECK,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, July 19, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kwongkongwo, from Shanghai.

Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from Osaka.

Yingsheng, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.

Efuri, from Shanghai.

Whitepa, Yunon & Co. Des voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Virginia, Isbester, Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.

Tienhopankwan Tchankwan, from Hankow.

Wongchanson, Pirgon Hotel, from Shanghai.

A. R. ROYSEN,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 10.50—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably at Fochew and Amoy, moderately from Formosa to Hongkong, and slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Wahaia and Labuan.

The typhoon is now shown as a large, probably shallow, depression over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.45 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.16 inches against an average of 47.95 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate, occasional rain.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 23, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Victoria 6a

Nomuro 5a

Hakodate 5a

Tokio 5a

Kochi 5a

Sagami 5a

Kagami 5a

Osaka 5a

Naha 5a

Ishijima 5a

Bohai 5a

Wahai 5a

Hankow 5a

Jehang 5a

Kinshang 5a

Changsha 5a

Shanghai 5a

Gustaf 5a

Sharp P. 5a

Amoy 5a

Taiwan 5a

Taipei 5a

Tainan 5a

Kobe 5a

Peking 5a

Canton 5a

Hankow 5a

Yokohama 5a

Manila 5a

Wahai 5a

Falkland 5a

Flinders 5a

Kourou 5a

C. St. J. 5a

Apari 5a

Dagupan 5a

Manila 5a

Lupat 5a

Tabanan 5a

Djolo 5a

Surabaya 5a

Guam 5a

Lanuan 5a

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, July 23, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, r passing shower, s squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

H.K. Observatory, July 23, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

at 10 a.m. at 4 a.m. at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.53 29.63 29.63

Temperatures 87 78 81

Humidity 73 93 93

Wind Direction S.W. N.W. N.

Force 4 1 2

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.14 0.00 0.56

Highest temp. of Temperature on the 22nd 87

Lowest 77

H.K. Observatory, July 23, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd July to 29th July.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Mon 23 2 0 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54

Tues 24 2 1 7 13 19 25 31 37 43 49 55

Wed 25 2 2 8 14 20 26 32 38 44 50 56

Thurs 26 2 3 9 15 21 27 33 39 45 51 57

Fri 27 2 4 10 16 22 28 34 40 46 52 58

Sat 28 2 5 11 17 23 29 35 41 47 53 59

Sun 29 2 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60

Mon 30 2 7 13 19 25 31 37 43 49 55 61

Tues 31 2 8 14 20 26 32 38 44 50 56 62

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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Big Success of the Opening Night.

THE CAMEOS
THE CAMEOS
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ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT
EVERY PERFORMANCE.

TO-NIGHT (Monday July 23rd.) TO-NIGHT.

In addition to a full programme of musical items,

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9.15 prompt.

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AND

FOR 6 NIGHTS ONLY

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"GET OUT AND GET UNDER."

"COLONEL HEEZÁ LIAR SIGNS A PLEDGE."